

THE WHIG STANDARD.



FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1843.

The House will probably adjourn over to-day till Monday, to give the Speaker an opportunity to arrange the standing committees. Where there are so many new members, this task must be a somewhat difficult as well as dangerous one.

THE PRESENT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It has been said that no House of Representatives, since 1816, has had so few old members in it as the present, and we do not recollect to have seen so many young men, in any House with which we have been conversant, as there are in this.

When nearly all are new hands and strangers to each other, curiosity will be upon tiptoe as to who are likely to make a figure in the body, either as speakers or as parliamentarians and tacticians. We have seldom found any deficiency of speakers in the House of Representatives, though it is not every man who thinks himself a speaker and occupies the time of the House, that can command its attention for any length of time. To do this—to be listened to with patience even, not to say with profit and delight—requires talents of a high order; a clear, sound understanding; a faculty of perceiving the strong points and bearings of a question; of separating and analyzing the various constituent points of a subject, and of divesting it of all extraneous matter, or clothing, and showing what is foreign to it, and what really belongs to it. The Speaker must not only be able to see the subject clearly in all its points himself, but he must be also able, if he would command the attention of the House, to present it in so clear and agreeable a light that others may see it as he sees it, but capable of clothing his ideas in a dress of such rich and glowing colors as to delight, if he does not convince, or he must not expect to become a parliamentary speaker, and command the attention of the body he addresses. Rant and fustian may be tolerated for a few times, but it soon falls to its real market value, and is never inquired for.

We have in our mind's eye a gentleman who has often been in Congress, who rarely intruded himself upon the notice of the House; never, indeed, except when some intricate and difficult question, or one of considerable importance arose, and he never spoke without commanding the closest attention from all sides of the House. In cases of difficulty, when others seemed to be at a loss, a few words from him would invariably throw a strong light upon the subject, by means of which the proper course was generally made so clear and manifest that others only wondered they had not before perceived it. Such a man will always exert a commanding influence. He was not a pleasing speaker—not an orator—not brilliant or imaginative—he had not the power of enchantment—he could not make the blood course through the veins with a more rapid flow, but he could always command a silent attention, and lead the House by convincing its understanding. Such a man in a public body like the House of Representatives is worth a score of fine orators, who, like Madame Castellan, excite admiration for a moment by their delicious and varied tones, but are forgotten the moment the music of their voices ceases.

We have not seen enough of the present House of Representatives to form any correct judgment of the amount of talent it contains, but we shall look for exhibitions of it among the younger portion of the members in due time. The Whigs being in a small minority, will not, probably, be disposed to take an active part in the proceedings of the House, and will not, therefore, be likely to make manifest, at least so soon as their opponents, the latent abilities among them; in due time, however, they will become known.

From Gibraltar.—The barque Pons, at Philadelphia from Gibraltar, has on board the anchors, chains, cables, and other materials saved from the wreck of that noble but ill-fated steam frigate Missouri. The Pons has also brought as passengers Lieutenant Blunt, Midshipman Pringle, Dr. McLanahan, engineer Davis, and twenty-eight seamen, all lately attached to the Missouri.

ADMITTING MEMBERS NOT ELECTED ACCORDING TO LAW.

The Globe of Monday evening has a jesuitical article upon the organization of the House, and the admission of the nonelected members from the four States which have disregarded and attempted to nullify the law of the land. To show the impropriety of the course proposed by the Whigs, namely, to reject or not to recognize the persons claiming to be members from New Hampshire, Georgia, Mississippi, and Missouri, the Globe says, that if the delegations from the four large States, namely, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio, "had been chosen by general ticket, and, under the objections offered by Mr. Barnard, had been deprived of their seats, there could have been no Congress. The repudiated members of these four great States would have formed a quorum, and we should have seen the absurdity of a minority of the body turning out that quorum, and thus, by an act of legislation, requiring a quorum, they would not only defeat the possibility of having the requisite number under the Constitution to give authority to such an act, but absolutely dissolve the Government, under the pretext of maintaining it."

It is difficult to apply the proper terms to such reasoning as this, without using language which we are not, if we can avoid it, disposed to use. We have seldom seen more unfair reasoning or deliberate "twistification." Instead of undertaking to show what would be the sad condition of things in case a majority were denied their seats, and therefore how wrong it would be to exclude the delegations of the four large States from the Representative hall, why not show how criminal it would be in those States to trample the law of the land under foot, disregard it, and send their delegations in a manner not known to the law? By what authority do the States send the number of members they do? By the authority of the act of Congress of June 25, 1842, the very act which directs, as the Constitution authorizes Congress to do, the mode in which members shall be elected. Now, instead of the members each State is entitled to elect by districts, under that act, suppose some of the States, the four large ones for instance, had disregarded the act, and sent a larger number of members than the act authorized—say half more, or twice as many—what would be the duty of those members who were elected according to the terms of the act? Would it be their duty to admit or reject the delegations thus sent? Oh, but, says the Globe, we should see in that case the absurdity of a minority turning out a quorum, and thus absolutely dissolving the Government under the pretext of maintaining it! Indeed! Would the minority in that case dissolve the Government, or the States which had disregarded, and acted in violation of, the law of the land? Please to answer us this question. There is quite a similarity of thought between the editor of the Globe and Mr. Kennedy of Indiana, who in the debate upon Mr. Barnard's motion to amend the journal, on Tuesday, said it might turn out that only the members from the four States which had elected by general ticket were legally and constitutionally elected, and instead of their being denied their seats, they might turn all the other members out of the House! The Globe deprecates any action that would deprive States of their representation in the House; would he have them admitted, whether entitled to their seats or not? Would not the evil be infinitely greater, to allow States to send delegations here without regard to the law of the land—elected, for instance, by the legislatures—than to exclude them for nonconformity with the laws? If they are thus excluded then, whose is the fault? Those who exact an observance of the laws, or those who disregard, trample upon, and set them at defiance? The inference to be drawn from the Globe's doctrine is, that the States may or they may not send delegations to Congress elected in conformity with the law; and be that as it may, they must be admitted to their seats; that the other members, those who are elected in compliance with the requisitions of the act, have no right to exclude them! This is preaching the doctrine of nullification to its fullest extent.

The Globe says, "the House voted down the attempt to arrest the organization," &c. There was no attempt to arrest the organization of the House, none whatever. Mr. Barnard only offered to read a protest against the admission of members whose election had been notoriously in violation of law. He stated expressly that he did not intend to interfere with the organization of the House, but claimed the right for himself and others to enter a protest against the illegal and outrageous proceeding. The assertion, therefore, that there was such an attempt was not based upon truth. "We think it just to say," continues the Globe, "that the minority did not persist in its movements, tending to confusion and anarchy, with the pertinacity which characterized it in the New Jersey case." "It" here must refer to the Locofocos, who were in the minority in that case, though the Globe does not mean to refer to its own party. How did the Locofocos act in that case? Did they content themselves with merely presenting a protest against the admission of the members who were returned as elected under the broad seal of the State, as the Whigs did in this instance? By no means. Did they call the members thus returned, as the present Clerk did? No; he refused to call them, but took upon

himself the extraordinary authority to say, in the face of the certificate of the Governor of New Jersey, the officer whom the law of that State required to give the certificate of election to members, that these men were not elected, but that others were! and upon this act of the Clerk, the Locofocos persisted in their movement tending to confusion and anarchy, with a pertinacity characteristic of their present disregard of law and the preservation of the dignity of the House. We turn the language of the Globe home upon its own party; "they are doubtless aware that the resistance then made to the known will of the majority [a will made known by a six years condemnation by New Jersey herself] had tended greatly to detract from the dignity of our national councils, and to diminish the confidence of the world abroad in the successful operation of representative government." Never was language truer as applicable to the Locofoco party than the above, and we thank the Globe for putting it into our mouths.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Capt. William Armstrong, acting Superintendent of the Western Territory, passed through Van Buren, Ark., on the 30th ult., on his return from Washington city, with checks and funds to pay off the Indian annuities, and other claims in the Territory.

Gov. P. M. Butler, U. S. agent for the Cherokees, passed through Fort Smith on the 3d inst., on his way to his agency. He was to depart on or about the 10th inst. on his mission in the Council of Prairie Indians at Cash creek, on Red river.

The annuities for the Senecas, Quapaws, and mixed bands of Senecas and Shawnees, were to be paid about the present time.

John West has been pardoned. Alberty, the murderer of Long, a citizen of the United States, was arrested by the Cherokee Patrol, in the extreme northern part of the Nation. He made a defence, and was shot down by the patrol. He will be sent down to Arkansas for trial, under the Intercourse Law.

The Van Buren Intelligencer, from which we copy these items, says—"It is a source of much pleasure to be able to state that the Cherokee authorities are using all their exertions to carry out the treaty stipulations on their part; and if we do our duty, the peace of the country will be preserved; and we will be acting in good faith with our neighbors."

The Creeks were the cause of the Witchitaws not attending the Council on the Sabine, last winter. Peace, plenty, and content prevail among the Chickasaws.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.—Lieut. Col. R. B. Mason passed through Van Buren, Ark., on the 22d ult. eastward, on furlough. Capt. Boon, U. S. Dragoons, is now in command of Fort Gibson.

We learn that Capt. J. P. Davis, A. Q. M., has been ordered to Fort Smith to relieve Capt. E. B. Alexander, who is ordered to Washington city.

Company E, Brevet Major Saunders, transferred from Houlton to Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine; and company G, Captain J. H. Winder, from Fort Sullivan to Houlton.

A rumor has just reached us, says the Arkansas Intelligencer, that the intrepid Colonel Twigg, of the rifle, late second dragoons, will be ordered, in course of the winter, to take command at Fort Gibson, in anticipation of the re-mounting of that invaluable regiment. We can not trace it to a reliable source, but we pray for its consummation.—N. O. Pic.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MISS M. J. ASHWOOD, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, has just opened a splendid assortment of WINTER MILLINERY. She hopes her old customers will give her a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec 6-1w

O. FISH & CO.

HATTERS, Nos. 1 AND 2 BROWN'S HOTEL, Manufacturers and Importers. Will offer for sale and exhibition this day an assortment of Hats from Laville & Pomeroy, Rue Simon-le-Franc. dec 5-3tif

CHOICE MADEIRA WINE.

The subscriber has for sale, at moderate prices, at the Exchange Hotel on C street, wines of the following celebrated importations: Ceylon, imported in 1834, in the ship Henry Clay Black Warrior, also via India, in 1840 Reserve, from the Parish of San Martin direct. All from the House of Messrs. J. Howard March & Co. of Madeira, and in bottles. THOMPSON TYLER. dec 5-com

A CARD.—WALTER CLARKE & SON

respectfully announce to Members of Congress, strangers visiting the Metropolis, and citizens generally, that they have received a general assortment of ladies, gentlemen's, misses', and children's shoes from the most popular manufacturers, as well as having in store a large and well assorted stock of our own make, and are prepared to make to order at the shortest notice, every description of Boots and Shoes made in the District, and at as low rates. They hope, by the strictest attention to business, and a firm determination to please, to receive a due portion of the public patronage. Store south side Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Gilman's drug store. N. B. Cork-sole Boots made to order for \$7. nov 28-3teotf

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.—Cork Sole Boots, of my own make, cheap for cash, and no humbug; to my numerous customers and the public generally, I invite them to call and examine my new style of Cork Sole Boots, which for neatness and durability, I challenge this or any other city to equal them, and for the low price of \$7. Also, Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description of my own make, extremely low for cash. As I sell no work but my own make, all those who purchase from me may depend on getting the worth of their money. Don't forget the store right on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 10th street. JOHN MILLS. nov 14-eotf

FOR RENT.—I will rent upon very moderate terms the brick house which I have nearly completed on the corner of 6th street and Louisiana Avenue. It contains nine rooms, including garrets, with a kitchen. There is also a store in front, with a cellar beneath. The store is arranged so as to be made into two apartments by a partition, thus making two excellent stores for persons doing a small business, or the whole make an excellent grocery or confectionary. The store will be rented separate from, or together with the dwelling. Possession given in two or three weeks. S. DRKW. nov 10-1f G & T. Parker, op. Cen. Market.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1843. SENATE.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented the petition of the widow of James Reeside, whose husband, in his lifetime, recovered, at suit of law, \$188,000 against the Post Office Department; she asks that Congress make provision for her payment. Laid on the table.

Mr. TAPPAN'S resolution for a Joint Committee on the Library, with certain specified powers, was taken up and passed.

Mr. WALKER gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce a bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands in favor of settlers.

Mr. HENDERSON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to confirm the surveys of lands in Mississippi. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BARNARD called up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the motion to amend the journal.

Mr. DROMGOOLE raised a point of order, that it was not competent to amend the journal of Monday now, as one day had intervened.

The SPEAKER overruled this objection, observing that, unless there was a motion to amend yesterday's journal, it would be in order to take up the unfinished business.

Mr. DROMGOOLE then moved to amend yesterday's journal by striking out Mr. Barnard's motion to amend the journal of the previous day; but subsequently withdrew his motion, and it was renewed by Mr. Chappell.

Mr. WINTHROP had no objection; the great moral object proposed in placing the protest upon the journal would be equally attained by the gentleman's motion, and the protest twice spread upon the journal.

The House here got into a snarl upon points of order, and, after its extrication, the debate was continued by Messrs. Bowlin, Belser, Hale, Hughes, Johnson, Beardsley, Stiles, Weller, and others; when finally, after a motion to lay upon the table, Mr. WISE raised another point of order, to the effect that the protest (already spread upon the journal) by a precedent established at the last session, had no right there.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, the Speaker of the last session, corrected the gentleman from Virginia, and proved that his point of order was pointless, inasmuch as the paper, having been read, as part of the journal, it was too late to inquire how it came there; the Speaker of the House is always supposed to read the journal in his own room, and there, before it is brought into the House and read, to revise and correct it.

The question was at length taken upon the motion of Mr. Chappell, and upon division, there was a tie, 64 to 64; the Chair voted in the negative, so the motion was lost.

Mr. WISE, the ever-eloquent Mr. Wise, rose again with his point of order, and referred to the case of last session as analogous, in which the President's protest was refused a place upon the journal.

Mr. BARNARD replied at some length, and argued with his usual ability.

Messrs. HOLMES and WHITE showed that there was no analogy in the cases; the latter gentleman referred to the fact, that in the case referred to, the Speaker had refused to entertain the motion of the gentleman from Virginia, to amend the journal, by entering the President's protest upon it, while, in this case, the paper was already upon record.

After some further discussion, this subject was postponed until to-morrow, and the House, on motion of Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, proceeded to elect a Clerk.

But two gentlemen were nominated, Mr. McNulty, of Ohio, and Mr. M. St. Clair Clarke, of Washington; the election was made *viva voce* , and the whole number of votes given was 190, of which Mr. McNulty had 124, and Mr. Clarke 66; the former was of course elected, and was immediately sworn into his new office.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL asked leave to introduce a bill to refund the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson; this bill was twice read, and on motion of Mr. L., made the order of the day for to-morrow.

A motion was made to adjourn, but it failed; and,

Mr. McKAY then moved that the House go into an election of printer for the 28th Congress, and that the printing be done in conformity with the law of 1819.

Mr. GILMER offered an amendment providing that the services of the printer should cease whenever the House should provide measures for separating the public printing from the political press.

At this point the House adjourned.

S. PARKER'S FANCY STORE, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, Washington.

GLOVES, COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &c. S. PARKER having just returned from the North with a complete and full assortment of goods in his line, consisting in part, as follows:

GLOVES.—Best Paris Kid Gloves, (sized numbered,) for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear.

COMBS.—Shell, Buffalo, and English horn Dressing, Tuck, Twist, and Side Combs.

HAIR BRUSHES.—English, French, and American Hair Brushes, containing 500 different patterns. A large assortment of Tooth and Nail Brushes. Badger hair Shaving Brushes.

PERFUMERY.—One case of LUBIN'S fine extracts for the Handkerchief, containing the extract of almost every fragrant flower.

One case of genuine German Cologne, (Furina, no mistake).

One case of Hair Oil, Melle de Bouf, and Pomatum, for the growth, softening and beautifying the HUMAN HAIR.

One case of Fancy Soaps, an excellent article for the toilet.

20 dozen large and small Jars of genuine Guerlain's Shaving Cream, to which I would particularly call the attention of those Gentlemen who shave themselves, as I assure those who do not use it that they are behind the times.

The above list comprises but a very small portion of the Articles we have on hand, and shall continue to receive monthly, all of which we are determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest; and the Public may rest assured that we shall endeavor to maintain the reputation we have earned for keeping the "VERY BEST GOODS." nov 28-6tif

YEAST SUBSTITUTE, superior in every respect to the ordinary Yeast now in use, for making Rolls, Buckwheat Cakes, Loaf Bread, &c., for sale, with directions for use, at GILMAN'S Drug store. nov 27

LOCAL NEWS.

THE TEMPERANCE FAIR is going on daily; great crowds are nightly in attendance to purchase the articles and nick nacks there for sale. We are pleased to see the young men turn out so strong; but we rather suspect some go there more to see the bright eyes and pretty faces, than to spend their money. The Post Office still remains open; there are many letters yet undelivered; call for them at once, and hear the news.

REPEAL MEETING.—The Repealers of this city met on Tuesday evening in great numbers at the Assembly Rooms, to listen to addresses from Col. R. M. Johnson and Robert Tyler, Esq. We were not present, but learn that all was enthusiasm, and that every thing passed off in the finest style.

ARRIVAL AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

INDIAN QUEEN (BROWN'S) HOTEL.
Hon. A. BARTOW, son, and servant, Louisiana; William F. Mason, A. S. Peckles, S. C. Russell, Va.; S. J. Harris, Md.; J. M. Michlin, Wm. H. Rodgers, Jun., Va.; R. W. Marriott, Baltimore; Wm. L. Hutton, Md.; Fernando Wood, New York; James Cushing, Boston; Abraham Myers, Phila.; Wm. S. Gardner, R. P. Bayley, J. P. Strother, J. H. Rowlett, Va.; J. B. Ashe, Thomas Brown, Tenn.; S. D. Dakin, lady, child, and servant, New York; D. Dobbin, Pa.; Dr. W. Sweet; Calvin Mason, Phila.; Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Michigan.

CITY (FULLER'S) HOTEL.
A. T. Brout and Lewis Vatman, Philadelphia; John Nimmo, Canada; Dr. McClennahan, U. S. N.; J. J. Pringle, U. S. N.

EUROPEAN (GALADRIUS) HOTEL.
E. U. Atchinson, Boston; B. R. Dayly, New York.

EXCHANGE (TYLER'S) HOTEL.
Samuel Y. Harris and R. W. Edelen, Md.; E. G. Stacy, New York.

TEMPERANCE (SEARS'S) HOTEL.
Isaac Straub, Cincinnati.

VIRGINIA (SWEETING'S) HOTEL.
Dr. Gibson, John R. Wilde and Richard J. Jones, Virginia.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN. DECEMBER 6, 1843.

ARRIVED.
A large number of bay and river craft, with grain and other produce; also many canal boats, with flour, pork, and grain.

SAILED.
Schr. Amanda, Gilchrist, Boston.

THE CAPITOL HILL INSTITUTE will hold a meeting on this (Thursday) evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the room of the Columbia Fire Company. A lecture will be delivered by Dr. CHARLES G. PAOZ, upon Acoustics, or the Science of Sound. The public are respectfully invited. J. G. PROUD, Jr., Sec'y.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.
The ladies of the Agatha Marshall Society intend holding a Fair on Monday next, the 4th December, at Carusi's saloon, to assist in the erection of the Temperance Hall. They respectfully invite all those friendly to the cause of temperance to aid them in their efforts for the promotion of this noble work.

DERMUD MATCHES, made without sulphur, and produce no unpleasant smell while burning, for sale by the grocer or single box. Also, the same article put up in tin safes for family use, just received at GILMAN'S Drug Store. dec 7

SEALING WAX, which burns without a light, just received at GILMAN'S Drug Store. dec 7

A CARD.—The subscriber has taken much pains during the past season to procure a large and general assortment of pure Wines, Brandies, &c. A large portion of them has been bought much below the importation cost and will be sold accordingly low. Champagne Wine of the various brands will be sold hereafter at the New York wholesale prices. The most approved brands of Cigars always kept on hand, amongst them are Woodville prime Cigars. dec 7-3t EDW. SIMMS, No. 3 P. nn. av.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscribers would inform the citizens of Washington that they have on hand a neat assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which they will do well to call and examine. They will also make up work of every description, from a Cork sole boot to a Lady's slipper, as well as as cheap as it can be done in this city. As they have not grown rich on the public as yet, they cannot afford to sell at COST, but will be satisfied with a small profit. Repairing, &c., shall receive prompt attention. MOORE & TURPIN. One door from the corner of 10th street and Penn. avenue, north side. dec 7-1f

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS, beautifully bound in Turkey morocco, gilt, with plates; also, common binding. A large assortment just received, and for sale at very low prices, at R. FARNHAM. Bookstore, corner 11th st. and Penn. avenue. dec 1

LINSEED OIL AND PUTTY.—5 bbls first rate Linseed Oil; 1000 lbs Putty. Just received and for sale at GILMAN'S Drug Store. dec 6

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—German and French Cologne Water, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Combs, assorted Extracts &c. &c. Just received at GILMAN'S Drug Store. dec 6

BRITISH LUSTRE.—200 lbs. British Lustre, for cleaning Stoves and Grates, just received at GILMAN'S Drug Store. (late Todd's) Drug Store. dec 6

CAMPINE OIL, GLASSES, AND WICKS.—I have this day received a fresh supply of the above. Z. D. GILMAN. dec 6

WINDSOR GLASS of all sizes, and at very reduced prices, can be had for cash at GILMAN'S Drug Store. dec 6

A POTHECARY'S HALL MAGNETA, superior in every respect to the common kind, and quite equal to the celebrated Henry's, and can be had at a less price. A fresh supply of the above just received at GILMAN'S Drug store. dec 6